

HUMAN RESOURCES FOR TREATING NEW CANCER CASES IN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to describe the human resources needed in DPRK to treat new cancer patients.

The population of DPRK is approximately 48.15 million (23.84 million men and 24.31 million women) and the estimated number of new cancer cases in DPRK for the year 2008, based on Globocan data for DPRK as a whole (<http://globocan.iarc.fr/>) was 168528 (89463 in men and 79065 in women) (Table A). The five most common cancers in DPRK are (1) stomach, (2) head and neck (lip and oral cavity, nasopharynx, other pharynx, larynx and thyroid), (3) colorectal, (4) lung and (5) liver.

Table A: The ten most frequently occurring cancers in DPRK for men and women based on 2008 Globocan data (<http://globocan.iarc.fr/>).

Cancer	Both	Rank	Men	Rank	Women	Rank
All cancers excl. non-melanoma skin cancer	168528		89463		79065	
Stomach	27098	1	18200	1	8898	3
Head and Neck	24976	2	5964	6	19012	1
Colorectal	23075	3	13670	2	9405	2
Lung	18798	4	13400	3	5398	4
Liver	15277	5	11413	5	3864	6
Urological	13568	6	11753	4	1815	10
Hematological Malignancies	8377	7	4682	7	3695	7
Gallbladder	4382	8	2228	9	2154	8
Pancreas	4207	9	2324	8	1883	9
Breast	4203	10			4203	5
Esophagus	2057	11	1879	10	178	14

Newly diagnosed cancer patients need pathology, surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy. The number of oncologists needed is based, therefore, on the number of patients requiring pathology, surgery, chemotherapy and radiation therapy (Table B). This number is estimated from the percentage of patients requiring surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy for the top ten cancers in both men and women.

For developing countries the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) recommends training radiation/clinical oncologists who can prescribe both radiation and chemotherapy for the common solid cancers, instead of separate medical and radiation oncologists. Hematological malignancies are treated primarily by hematologist-oncologists. The number of specialists needed is based upon the number of cancer patients but each city, in order to ensure coverage if one person leaves or goes on vacation, must have at least 2 surgical oncologists, 2 radiation/clinical oncologists, 2 hematologist oncologists, etc.

Table B: Number of oncologists needed for DPRK's two most populous cities based on 2008 population estimates (<http://citypopulation.de/>) and 2008 Globocan data for new cancer cases (<http://globocan.iarc.fr/>).

	New Cancer Cases	Hematologist Oncologists	Surgical Oncologists	Radiation / Clinical Oncologists	Urologic Oncologists	Pathologists
P'yŏngyang	9034	2 [†]	8	46	2	19
Hamhŭng	2463	2 [†]	3	13	2 [†]	5

[†]At least 2 are needed in each city.

In addition to oncologists, support staff such as onco-pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, oncology nurses and palliative care specialists is also needed. Many cancer patients require hospitalization for diagnosis, treatment and/or complications, therefore an adequate number of oncology beds will be needed. The number of oncology nurses, onco-pharmacists and pharmacy technicians needed is based upon the number of beds occupied daily by cancer patients while the number of palliative care specialists is based on the number of new cancer cases per year (Table C). The oncology nursing staff for each 24-bed oncology unit (operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) comprises of one head nurse and a nurse specialist as well as 13 nurses working 8 hour shifts, 5 days per week.

Table C: Number of oncology Units, oncology nursing and pharmacy staff needed for DPRK's two most populous cities based on 2008 population estimates (<http://citypopulation.de/>) and 2008 Globocan data for new cancer cases (<http://globocan.iarc.fr/>).

	New Cancer Cases	Oncology Beds/Day	24 bed Oncology Wards	Onco-Pharmacists	Pharmacy Technicians	Palliative Care Specialists	Oncology Ward Nurses
P'yŏngyang	9034	148	7	28	42	19	105
Hamhŭng	2463	41	2	8	12	5	30

Since many cancer patients require radiotherapy, appropriately equipped facilities will be needed along with radiation oncology staff (Tables D and E). Radiation oncology staff includes radiation therapy technicians, medical physicists, Linac engineers and radiation oncology nurses in addition to

radiation/clinical oncologists. The minimum radiation therapy equipment requirements are at least one of each: Linac, brachytherapy unit, CT simulator, treatment planning computer and dosimetry/quality assurance package.

Table D: Radiation Therapy Staff needed for DPRK's two most populous cities based on 2008 population estimates (<http://citypopulation.de/>) and 2008 Globocan data for new cancer cases (<http://globocan.iarc.fr/>).

	New Cancer Cases	Radiation / Clinical Oncologists	Radiation Therapy Technicians	Medical Physicists	Linac Engineers	Radiation Oncology Nurses
P'yŏngyang	9034	46	58	20	5	20
Hamhŭng	2463	13	16	6	2	6

Table E: Radiation Therapy Equipment needed for DPRK's two most populous cities based on 2008 population estimates (<http://citypopulation.de/>) and 2008 Globocan data for new cancer cases (<http://globocan.iarc.fr/>).

	New Cancer Cases	Linac / Co 60 Megavolt Unit	Brachytherapy Units	CT Simulators	Treatment Planning Computers	Dosimetry /QA Packages
P'yŏngyang	9034	10	5	5	5	5
Hamhŭng	2463	3	2	2	2	2

NOTE: Guidelines from the IAEA of the United Nations were used to calculate the radiation therapy equipment and staff needed in the setting of a developing DPRK. Guidelines from the Oncology Nursing Society were used to calculate the number of nurses needed. Several other specialty societies were also requested to provide guidelines but in most cases there were none, therefore colleagues active in those fields were consulted for estimating the number of staff needed.